concentrate on training outstanding juniors and sub-juniors and will form the backbone of our training and coaching system in the years to come.

Long Term Measures have been set out in the Programme of action (POA) which was placed before Parliament in August, 1992. The POA identifies four areas which require comprehensive improvement. These are:

(i) Creating a sport environment;

(ii) Broadbasing;

(iii) Improving competitive standard; and

(iv) Sports Management.

The implementation of the POA will require the coordination and cooperation of a number of Minsitries of the Central Government and also of State Governments, Public and Private Sector Organisations and National Federations.

Making Education System Job Oriented

2900. SHRI GOPALSINH G. SOLANKI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a thinking to change the current education policy to make the education system job oriented and self employment generating; and

(b) if so, the details in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE) (KUMARI SELJA): (a) and (b) There is already considerable thrust in the National Policy on Education (NPE), 1986, as modified in 1992, on vocational education with the objective of enhancing individual employability, and reducing the mismatch between demand and supply of skilled manpower (paras 5.16 to 5.23 of the Policy). The need to have a large number of teachers and professionals in vocational education has been recognised (para 6.9). Technical and management education have been dealt with at length in paras 6.1 to 6.11 in the NPE, 1986. There is stress also on work experience organised as an integral part of the learning process (para 8.14 of the Policy). All aspects of a possible job-oriented education policy are, thus, already enshrined in the NPE, 1986.

Release of Fellowship Grant to Universities in Maharashtra

2901. SHRI SATISH PRADHAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there has been delay in the release of fellowship from U.G.C. to Universities in Maharashtra;

(b) if so, the steps taken/proposed to be taken to streamline the procedure for release of fellowship grant to universities to avoid hardship to the students; and

(c) if so, what are the facts regarding release of fellowship by U.G.C. to Universities in Maharashtra during the last three years—year-wise and University-wise?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE) (KUMARI SELJA): (a) and (b) According to the information furnished by UGC, one year's advance grant payable as fellowship to Junior Research Fellows is released to the universities on receipt of joining report and other related documents. Further instalment is released on receipt of statement of expenditure in respect of previous grant and the progress report of the research fellows. Due to non-receipt of these documents the Commission could not release grants to some universities in Maharashtra.

(c) A statement showing the amount of

fellowship grants provided to various universities in Maharashtra during last 3 years is attached.

Statement

Release of Fellowship Grant to Universities in Maharashtra

University	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92
1. Amaravati	—	—	88,800
2. Bombay	52,34,303	88,37,357	24,23,052
3. Marathwada	45,727	—	4,32,100
4. Nagpur	8,67,284	3,87,942	13,36,265
5. Poona	14,68,197	11,05,611	36,536
6. Shivaji	4,05,311	—	—
7. SNDT Women's	2,42,817	3,50,000	3,64,520

The following universities in Maharashtra are not provided any grant towards payment of research fellowhsip, as no research fellows are working in these:

8. North Maharashtra.
9. Konkan Krishi University
10. Mahatma Phule Krishi
11. Marathwada Krishi Vidyapeeth
12. Panjab Rao Krishi Vishwavidyalaya
13. Yashwant Rao Chavan Open University.

Quality of Education in Kendriya Vidyalaya

2902. SHRI SURESH PACHOURI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Kendriya Vidyalayas in the country at present;

(b) what is the student-teacher ratio in Kendriya Vidyalaya in the country;

(c) what has been the pass percentage of Kendriya Vidyalayas this year as compared to the year 1990-91; and

(d) what steps are being taken to improve the quality of education in Kendriya Vidyalayas?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE) (KUMARI SELJA) : (a) There are 768 Kendriya Vidyalayas in the Country at present.

(b) The student-teacher ratio in Kendriya Vidyalayas is 20:1 (approx).

(c) The pass percentage of Kendriya Vidyalayas for the years 1990-91 and 1992 is as under:

Year	Pass percentage in Kendriya Vidyalayas Class	
	X	XII
1990	89.0	85.0
1991	86.5	81.8
1992	87.8	85.1

(d) Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan has informed that continuous efforts are made to improve the quality of education in Kendriya Vidyalayas primarily, through Vidyalaya Subject Committee meetings, organising Special classes etc. at Vidyalayas level, conducting regular academic inspections of Vidyalayas and organising Orientation and Inservice Education Courses for teachers.

Judicial Enquiry into the Affairs of Education Department of N.D.M.C.

2903. SHRI PASUMPON THA, KIRUTTINAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the names which appeared in the "Hindustan Times" dated the 26th September, 1992 titled "Deep Rot in N.D.M.C. Schools";

(b) if so, the details in this regard;

(c) whether there has been a demand for Judicial enquiry into the entire affair of the N.D.M.C. education department; and

(d) if so, the action taken thereon?